#### PULPIT AND STACE.

No Side Shows To Be Allowed by a Defender of the Drama-Max's Mis-

The following communications will show that the Church-Theatre controversy is still the leadug topic of public interest.

#### Max's Mistake.

NEW YORK, NOV. 16, 1874. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Mr. Max Strakosch, tired of remaining all his life behind the wings of the Academy stage, appears in a new role. Mounting his literary Pegasus, he rushes into the arena of letters. His courage is refreshing, if his discretion be in-judged. He calls the Rev. Dr. McGlynn to account for assertions which that gentleman never made, and attacks him most unmercifully for saying that which he neither said nor intended to say. Now this is a cheap kind of valor which the impresario of the Academy displays, and we have no doubt that the public, to whom he appeals, will come to the conclusion that it smacks too much of the footlights to be genuine. We can scarcely surmise the object of Mr. Strakosch's first attempt in attention on that indiviously himself and his contemplated movements. It is true, Verdi's requiem ss was performed at St. Stephen's previous to its rendition by the troupe of Mr. Strakosch; but few will gainsay our remark that a Catholic composition was as much at home in St. Stephen's as on the boards of the opera house. Let us enlighten sition was as much at home in St. Stephen's as on the boards of the opera house. Let us enlighten the impresario further. The interview between the representative of the Herald and the Rev. Dr. McGiynn, as reported, warrants no such inferences as Mr. Strakosch has drawn. The pastor of St. Stephen's only condemned the secularization of the Sabbath by the performance of the ordinary week day amisements on that day of rest and religious devotion. Mr. Strakosch does not seem able to draw the distinction between a secular and a religious work, else he would have saved himself the olinder of rebusting what he calls Dr. McGlynn's self-contradictory opinions. Verdi's latest masterpiece is a mass, and it was composed to do honor to and in commemoration of his great countryman. Manzont. It was first performed in one of the chief churches of Milan, and is Catholic in inseption, conception and all its associations. It is, therefore, a sacred composition, and thoroughly in accord with church requirements. Naturally enough, this work on its arrival in this country sought its first introduction to the lovers of art through the fostering care of the "mother" of all the arts," the Catholic Church. Thus it was interpreted, and of this account Mr. Strakosch loses for the time his mental equipoise. So we see Dr. McGlynn was neither inconsistent not self-contradictory, Mr. Max Strakosch to the contrary and bids Diana and Dr. McGlynn answer his question. Or the reverend gentleman interrogated will scarcely find time. We answer, "Yes," if the mythic goddess does not look more closely after the truant manager to which some other interests are intrusted. We would advise the lady of pagan mythology to keep Mr. Strakosch to his baton, or he will jeopardize the most precious interests in the craft by taking hold of the pen which places him in so ludicrous a position as that in which he was witnessed on Sunday morning.

FREE LANCE, St. Stephen's Parish.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

Permit me to suggest the appointment of a com mittee of reference to settle the whole question thus:—Let the frequenters of the opera on a Sunday evening be compared with the frequenters of Taimage's church. Let the referees inquire into the moral standing of the two peoples, and report just how much honesty, purity and charity can be found in either collection. By such means we may arrive at an intelligent conclusion. we we may arrive at an intelligent conclusion. We are in a practical age of the world, and the right is lost for any one man to dictate that which shall be called good. Neither can it be assumed that it is proper for one man or for a class of men to run side shows of their own to the exclusion of others. On this point let the committee bear in mind that there is not now nor ever has been a Christian Sabbath founded on any divine command whatever. There is no such a thing in the book. Consequently the only method of arriving at the comparative virtues of the institutions and their effect on the people is to put the people in the crucial test of moral scales and weighing them.

Brotherly Criticism. Dr. Porteous has just issued a pamphlet on "Tueatres, Dr. Talmage Answered," After reviewing shakespeare as a preacher he proceeds to review Dr. Talmage as follows :-

review Dr. Talmage as follows:—

Dr. Talmage asserts with much pomp of proof that there are desperately victous circumstances and tendencies surrounding the theatre-such tendencies as corrupt the morais, conduce to crime and pander to the worst passions. Is this peculiarly and characteristically true of theatres? Are there not corrupt, demorabiling and seductive surroundings in all our law courts? Has the simple-mined Doctor never been in the neighborhood of the City Hall, and has he not seen the cunning, crafty lyers-in-wait, the sleek trickster, the snuffling nack, the wolf in sneep's clothing, the rank and file of rakes and rowdies, and sandry kinds of low, lawless variabonds? The evit surroundings of our theatres are nothing compared with those of the Bar. Does the siver-tongued prophet of the "Tabernacie" not know that injustice, diabolical cheating and exquisite rascality are more in active operation in all our law courts than just, passion and other vices are in and around the theatre? Has Dr. Talmage never heard of the vicious surroundings of positical rings and clobs, and does vices are in and around the theatre? Has Dr. Taimage never heard of the vicious surroundings of political rings and clubs, and does he not know that worse passious are stirred and more deadly hate kindled and agiler frauds perpetrated in them than are possible in the theatre? Does the Doctor not know that there have been more clerical scanials than theatrical ones? Does the censor not know that actors are not monopolists of murder-that there have been five ciercal for one theatrical murderer? Does the churchly Doctor not know that hypocrisy is almost impossible in the theatres, and that the theatre does not lead to that popular vice; and does he not know that the theatre does not lead to that popular vice; and does he not know that there is a universal suspicion among men that it is alarmingly prevaient in all our churches—ay, that some churches loster it? Does not the Doctor know in his conscience that for one theatrical scandal there are a dozen clerical ones, involving lying in speech and unchastity of life? Does the Doctor seriously mean that because an actor killed a President that therefore all actors are murderers?

scandal there are a dozen clerical ones, involving ying in speech and unchastity of liter Does the Doctor seriously mean that because an actor killed a President that therefore all actors are murderers? secause an artist in one set fire to York Minster, are all painters to be called incendiaries?

Does the Doctor not know that religious people when they leave home are not averse to going to the theatre of the foreign towns they may happen to visit, and that the clergy, when on foreign ravel or provinceal tours, are known to patronize the drama? Does Dr. Talmage have scruples at having in his labernacle an opera singer for hanksgiving Day, and will be tell us whether ableaux are not theatrica? But we forbear—questions might be multiplied quite as pertuent as those aircady asked, but it is needless. We quote here, by way of reher, the language of the New York Herald, November 12, referring to those narrow-minded and unjust attacks of certain sensational divines who hope to overthrow the theatre by pulpit denunciation:—"As well might these enthusiastic gentlemen try with their small breaths to blow the outtress of the Brooklyn bridge into the water. Let them try this last leat and then blow on the stage." Is it seemly in a clergyman, whose chief claim and source of popularity he in his limitation of the dramatic force of the stage, to abuse its practical uses and its bonored and honorable actors and putrons? Must the public be coerced by learful appeals to attend to Dr. Talmage's affected and impotent oratory, and be debarred the enjoyment of art, an institution of the people's heart and culture long after the fame of its enemies that have been forgotten.

We have heard and read many tirades against theatres, out Dr. Talmage's is the most saicy, audacious and thinnest of all, and, attogether, we left difficult to characterize in words our concept of the theatre and less of knowledge or endor. The tirade is as devoid of common sense as it is of philosophy.

Light Wanted or His Meney.

#### Light Wanted or His Money.

THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-I have been a life-long reader of your paper and I feel that I have a right to come to you for infor-Hall, nor anybody else occupying so prominent a position in the public eye as either of those gentlemen, but a plain, practical business man. I comply with your terms and get your paper every morning and I am entitled to come to you in my perpiexity. Now what I want to know, and what the people want to know is this, as we want a thorough understanding of this Taimage business thorough understanding of this Taimage business:
Does Mr. Taimage pay you any money for this discussion now going on in your columns or does he
not? That's what we are all interested in. If it is an
understood thing and a regular business transaction between you and Mr. Taimage I have nothing
to say, except to breathe a sentle regret that you
cannot find something to speculate in which is of
more consequence to the public. If, on the other
hand, you are permitting this matter to go on in
the honest belief than any sensible man ever bestowed differen minutes' refection on anything Methe honest belief than any sensitive man ever be-stowed fifteen minutes' reflection on anything Mr. Talmage ever utered on any subject, why—just stop my paper, that's all.

A PRACTICAL CHRISTIAN.

THE 'LONGSHOREMEN.

Continued Unsettled State of the Quarrel-Why the Steamship Men Will Not Recede-Opinion of a Prominent Owner-How the "Outsiders" are Do-

ing the Work. The constant rain which fell all vesterday loresoon and afternoon had the effect of preventing the 'longshoremen from assembling in any large numbers along the North River front. Opposite a few piers of the steamship lines, however, a few persons were gathered. The force of policemen hitherto on duty for the strike was largely diminished, though an extra number of officers re-mained on watch. No change has occurred in the situation of affairs between the companies and the men. The determination of the society not to enter into any compromise naturally nindered any further advances on the part of the companies in that direction. The Italians and non-society men continued yesterday in peaceable possession of the docks, and no effort at demonstration was made by the old hands. The latter continue to assert that they are confident of victory. They will not yield, at all even's so long as there is a dollar in the treasury. The leaders express themselves sincerely regretful for the lew disturbances which have occurred, but justly say that at the society's door. They point to the testimony of the police in proof of the general excellent be havior of the "strikers." They propose to con-tinue the fight on the basis of peace and quietconfident that the companies cannot get good men to take their places. No fears are entertained that the non-society men now on the docks will ever be able to do the work. Altogether, along the North River the situation is unchanged, and, so far as appearances go, the question at issue remains to be solved on the plan of the society-namely, the waiting for the bosses to see that they cannot do without the bone and sinew

ALONG THE EAST RIVER.

The locked-out Tongshoremen on the East River front were very quiet yesterday. Perhaps the drenching rain had much to do with their orderly demeanor; yet it would have been loolnardy for even the more courageous to have attempted to break the peace, as on every dock where the "outsiders" were at work large numbers of policemen were attentively watching the progress of events and ready for any emergency. The squads of union men hanging about the corner of South street earnestly discussing the situation, unmind-

of union men hanging about the corner of South street earnestly discussing the situation, unmindivided soaking jackets, were numerous, though not so large as observed the previous days. All of these still expressed it as their belief that they would ultimately conquer, and in some instances left it due to the cause to suffer a little to achieve the end sought for by the organization to which they belong.

What chances the strikers have to be thus successful may be gleaned by the subjoined opinion of a prominent steamship owner on the East River:—"These men must give in: there is no chance of their winning the battle. We are not doing any ousless, and prices for labor performed by them must be reduced. There isn't a line of steamships from Heil Gate around Manhattan Island making any money; but, on the contrary, they are doing a losing business; and if could only make money as rapidly as the companies, both foreign and coastwise, are sinking it, it should soon cheerinily retire. There are several thousands too many of these laborers, and instead of attempting to get something else to do at less rates than they were receiving, they seem to prefer lounging around corners waiting for invitations and coastings to return to their old places under the old regime. It is a vain hope, and, mark my word, these men will regret their present attitude before many days."

On pier No. 18 a body of police stood guard at the entrance, and everything was progressing pleasantly. Had not the rain prevented the rushing of the cargo into the Arragan, she would be ready at the regular hour of sailing to-day, and a little delay may therefore ensue. Still it will not be long, and no great inconvenience will result. The Italians employed on this dock are working well and improving hourly, and the expectations of the officers of the line are that in a short time they will apply the places of the seceders very acceptably.

At the Savannah plet, No. 16, they have more

At the Savannah pier. No. 16, they have more non-society men than they really desire, and the labor is being performed to the utmost satisfaction of the owners. Policemen, however, are stationed on the dock ready for anything that may turn up, but yesterday had but little else to do than keep their blood in circulation by brisk walk. ing and stamping of their feet.

In Brooklyn.

On the Brooklyn side, at the narbeck Stores, the unicading of the Rotterdam steamship Maas was progressing slowly, but quietly. Non-society men and the crew are doing the work, while officers of the Brooklyn police are overlooking matters and ternoon a fair offer was made by the consignees to the locked-out men, in offering to put a certain number of the old hands to work at the old prices, while they reserved the right to use the steamer's crew at the same time. This proposition was met with a positive refusal, the men declaring they would not work with the crew, but wanted the entire job done by union men. So all or them were yesterday lounging about the dock trying to appear jolly in the rain storm, but a few anxious faces told the story that they were becoming dissatisfied with the anpleasant state of affairs.

At Martin's Stores the South American steamer

ontario was docked yesterday morning, and a large squad of officers at once repaired to the pier, thinking that the vessel would at once commence discharging. When they found the hatches would not be removed until Monday morning next they left the scene. Many of the old longshoremen re-mained, however, notwithstanding there was no-chance for a job, seeming to teel it their duty to remain until the usual hour of stopping work came around.

The Strike in Hoboken.

The numbers of unemployed men who went or strike last Monday and who were seen lostering in the vicinity of the wharves during the early days of the week were conspicuous by their absence yesterday. The new hands em-ployed by the Bremen Steamship Com-pany worked much better and seemed to be lairly initiated in the mysteries of lading. No compromise has thus far been offered by eith party, and the probabilities are that there will no immediate settlement. A mass meeting of the longshoremen is to be held on Sunday, at which some action will be taken with respect to the poorer members of the organization. There was no disorder of any kind yesterday, the police exercising their usual vigilance.

## STRIKE OF THE STONE MASONS.

It appears that the report of a strike of stone masons at Fortieth street, near Sixth avenue, was erroneous. The assault on Thomas McEvoy, while on his way home, came from "society" derrickmen, who had not been at work on the job since last summer. There has been no reduction of wages or difficulty in reference to hours or pay. Several of the non-society men employed have been assaulted at various times when off the work, and some maiclous mischief to property has been attributed to them; but no disturbance has occurred at the job.

## MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

A Native of Ochotsk Murders Two Sailors and the Crew of the Vessel Kill Him. [From the San Francisco Aita California, Nov. 13.]

Captain Williams, of the bark Florence, which arrived last evening, makes the following report:sailed hence December 25, 1873; arrived at ant Island; the natives, in company with H. J. Stewart, a white resident of the Island, boarded the vessel and furnished us with fresh supplies-When the vessel was ready for sea the natives were supposed to have all gone ashore, but on examining the vessel lound that one of them had amining the vessel jound that one of them had remained on board, and on his expressing his desire to accompany the vessel on her voyage, he was turnished with clothing and named Jim. On the morning of February 21 the native was noticed acting very strangity and in an excited manner, and was ordered forward; shortly after which the cry of "A man cut;" was heard by the Captain, who, on going forward, found Earnest Thois lying on the deck with his stomach cut completely open, and also found G. A. Cooper lying on the deck, face downward, dead, having been stabled seven times in the body and thighs. The day being warm, a part of the crew had been lying on the topgaliant forecastie, the hative being one of the number. A favorable opportunity offering, he drew Thois' knile out of the sheath and stabbed him as above stated. He then attempted to stab another member of the crew, but only succeeded in cutting a hole about six inches long in his shirt. He then jumped down into the forecastie and cut G. A. Cooper, who was the only man below at the time. The crew being affait to go after him in the forecastie to be proken away, so that the native might be taken prisoner without endangering the lives of other members of the crew. When the crew succeeded in reaching him he acted in such a desperate manner that members of the crew were compelled to use their arms in sell-protection, and the struggle ended in the death of the native. The native and his victims were buried the same day at see. remained on board, and on his expressing his de-

#### BEECHER'S FRIDAY NIGHT TALK.

What Constitutes Real Orthodoxy-The Conflicts and Controversies of the

Church. The stars came out last night just in time to prevent a decrease in the attendance at Ply-month Church prayer meeting. Mr. Beecher's table was ornamented with a large vase of flowers and ferns. After the usual exercises Mr. Beecher began his talk by saying :-- A person who really desires to enter upon a religious life, if he had given him the power of vision, by which he could look down on the whole Christian Church and see the whole organization, would be led to feel that there was no such thing as religion or an organized church. Organized religion presents a very imperfect side of religion; on the other hand, if those refusing the organized religion could look into the homes and see persons sustained by the divine Spirit through sickness and death, if he could see the struggles and combats, he would be satisfied that whatever be-came of records or Bible there was such a thing as religion. In other words, if you look at the reality, this development in

in the household and private religion of life, if you look at the development of the power of God in the human soul in individual religion, I am sure it can but be interpreted by the power of

God in and among men.

Now I am called on as a clergyman to look into everything and see everything, the forms of new everything and see everything, the forms of new thought which are transfiguring theology, the strife among men in religion, to church dispensations, church organizations, controversies, conflicts of the philosophy of religion and doctrine and administration, and disasters that befall religion, and looking on the whole, I don't wonder there are infidels; I wonder there are not more. The organized side of religion, the Church, the amount of pride that goes into organizations, the most paipable development of the lower side of human nature, does not surprise me at all, and at times colors my feeling. On the other hand, the religion of the individual, the strile, the varied development and the thousand forms of unrecognized experience, the contact with the thing itself, settles all doubts, clears it he horizon. To-day if you look over the denominations what do you find? Take, for instance, the great Episcopai convention of New York. Look at the questions they were vexed about; dissensions running all through the Church, controversies pressed upon them which they cannot escape, which they have to adjust, which won't adjust themselves. Look at the question among the Baptists as to open communion; look at the dissensions in our own Church; look beyond that, at all churches; look at men who have the same general faitb; see now interfy diverse they are, look parts of sold parts of such a case in a great conflict attempting to subordinate one thing to another. He begins in this chapter, "No man speaking in the spirit of God calleth Jesus accursed." When men were arraigned before the synagogue their form of refunctation of religion was that thought which are transfiguring theology, the

Jesus accursed." When men were arraigned before the synagogue their form of renunciation of reigion was that

THEY ANATHEMATIZED JESUS.

and those who believed accepted him. Now, says he, are they therefore all one? No, they are diverse. The same spirit is one of the evidences of genuine inspiration of God. God does not desire the same thing in different persons; variety is the rule of nature and of grace; the manifestation of the Spirit is given for our advancement, oar inspiration and profit. And he says of the quarrels about special gitts, because one has one gitt and another another, do you say he is injerior? What is more important than these things, miracles and gitt of healing? Paul says, covet earnessive the best gitt. Then comes that wondrous chant of ages, "though I have the tongue of men and of angels, and have not love, I am as sounding brass and tinking cymbals." And of these various gitts he says:—'These gifts are all of the same value; but the hightest of all is the living Spirit, "A divinely kindled spirit of love to God and man colors the whole experience, giving vitality to life; it dominates it rules. Now, if you apply this to all forms of Cource government, all systematic statements of doctrine, this sweet, kind, radiant benefit of the soul, that spirit is highest, high priest, bishop, cardinal, pope. That spirit is true orthodoxy, double orthodoxy. (Langhter.) So, if men live never so opediently, it they are exact in observances, if they color their circumstances of any particular pattern, and have not this living spirit, all these things are good for nothing. He that is most loving is nearest right, Decirines will not be thought of in heaven; but hope, nath, love, these will be recognized. Now, I say, in these great conflicts, he is orthodox whose soulis moving in the same circie God's soul moves in. The spirit is more than the body, and the love among God's people is evidence of the presence of God. Let us hold fast to our faith; hold iast to the Lord Jesus Christ, the Prince of Love.

## A NOTED NEWARK CONVERT TO CUM-

A very considerable sensation has been casioned in Newark religious circles by the un-Nicholson, rector of Trinity church, and one of the most able and accomplished of the New Jersey most able and accomplished of the New Jersey Episcopacy, had withdrawn from the Church and gone into the ranks of Dr. Cummins. What occasioned most surprise in this defection from the regular Episcopal Church is the fact that all along he has been a most rigid Low Churchman. The Doctor, before he was an Episcopanan, was a Methodist. 1918 sand that if he elects to remain in Newark he will have enough people to support him in establishing an independent church.

## A LECTURE AROUT SIAW.

The fith of the Young Men's Christian Association course of lectures was delivered last night at Association Hall by Mrs. Leonowens, late governess of the royal lamily of Siam. There was a large and appreciative audience. Mrs. Leonowens gave lively and sparkling narrative of her own personal experiences at the Court of Siam. She described with some minuteness the characteristics of the social and domestic life of the country, and particularly enlarged upon the condition of the Stamese women. She described an inner city connected with the court that was entirely populated by women and cuildren. Its government in every particular was administered by women, and the lecturer said that it was as well governed as any city in the world. No men except the priests were allowed to enter within the walls, and these clerics administered the duties of their sacred office under strict supervision. The priests were understood to so conceal their faces by a fan, which they carried in their hands, that they could not look upon the face of a woman. The lecturer was, however, very confident that when they desired to look upon the face of a woman the fan was held so cleverly that they obtained the desired view of the lemaic countenance. In consequence of the explicit instructions that no woman was to enter the presence of the king except in a crawling position, populated by women and children. Its governstructions that no woman was to enter the presence of the king except in a crawing position, like a reptile, Mis. Leonowers had to imitate the frog movement in her approaches to His Majesty. This became very itrksome, and she subsequently had the order somewhat modified in her case. Mrs. Leonowers described the process of cremation in Siam. The siamese are very particular in disposing of their dead after this manner, and mainly because they had very strongly pronounced views in reference to the transmigration of souls. The marriage customs of the country, the modes of courtship, the etiquette of the court and a variety of other remarkable leatures of the public and social like of the people were dwelt public and social life of the people were dwelt upon in a very lively manner by Mrs. Leonowens.

## THANKSGIVING DAY.

The Mayor's Proclamation.

With a grateful remembrance of the bountiful olessings of our Heavenly Father during the present year in the abundant yield of the fruits of the earth, in our exemption from pestilence and other evils and in the prevalence of peace and concord throughout our widely-extended country, I recommend to the people of this city the observance of Thursday, the 26th day of November inst., set apart by the President of the United States and the Governor of this State as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, earnestly hoping that, with such calls to gratitude, the more favored among our citizens will extend to those less fortunate an opportunity of participating in the enjoyments of this happy legitual. mend to the people of this city the observance of

Given, under my hand and seal, at the Mayor's onice, this 20th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1874. W. F. HAVEMEYER, Mayor. New York, Nov. 20, 1874.

## SUBTEBRANEAN FIRES.

A City Likely To Be Placed in Jeopard; BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 20, 1874. The good people of this city are suffering from fear of being burned up. Under a portion of th city are immense peat deposits. By reason continued dry weather these beds have become continued dry weather these beds have become the tinder, have taken fire, and every effort to extinguish them has thus far proved fruitiess. The fire does not extend to the surface of the ground but is confined to the peat straum exclusively which ties three or four feet below the surface. As this layer of combustible material is consumed the soil above drops down into its place. The residents are, of course, very anxious for the abatement of the trouble, but it would seen that the manner it which the fire is protected by the soil above might render its exanguishment: work of very great difficulty. A fail of show this morning temporarily smothered the firet, but a this writing they are burning again.

#### RECENT INDIAN BATTLES.

Brave Fighting of Our Gallant Troops-Conquering Superior Odds-Rescue of White Captives.

WASHITA RIVER, TEXAS, NOV. 10, 1874. We have ridden four days in the saddle without any intermission save for the necessary stimulus to animal life, such as sleep and food. On the 5th inst, we camped almost within rifle shot of Major W. Redmond Price's command. from New Mexico. Among these troops are included those of Com-Willis Lyman, who made such a noble defense of Miles' wagon train, about five miles from here, during three days against about five times as many savages as they themselves numbered. Major Price's little-detachment of 180 men have done good and effective service. Travelling more than 1,200 miles across the plains from New Mexico, sometimes without rations or forage, they fought three of the most successful engagements in this campaign. Major Price has been complimented and thanked by Lieutenant General Sheridan in a letter by his own hand. On the 4th Captain Farnsworth, with his fighting command, numbering twenty-eight men, proceeded on a scout in search of fugitive savages. His course was westward, along the Rio Negro, then northward, op-posite the Adobe Walls, and then south to Rio posite the Adobe Walls, and then south to Rio Arenoso, where at half-past one o'clock P. M. on November 5 he found the Indians. They were eighty in number and were easily dispersed at the first charge. There then came a skirmish and another charge was made at hightfail. The troops had one killed and four wounded. They marched back to camp, as the numbers of the Indians were increasing, and the casualities were there attended to. Fifteen horses were killed. Killed—Private William Dennam, shot through the heart.

Wounded—Corporal Thomas J. Thompson, mortally; Trumpeter Herman Fehr, mortally; Blacksmith thenry Fields, mortally; Private George Robinson, sightly.

The inoams are growing desperate and are dodging about near the heans of the Canadian, McCleilan, North and Elm Forks and ked River and making occasional spurts into the Staked Plains. They now consist of about 400 Cheyennes and other scattered tribes. It is predicted here that the campaign will last all winter.

On the morning of the Sta Lieutenant Baldwin, in command of B detachment from General Miles' command, came upon a camp of Indians while scouting on McCleilan's Creek. An engagement ensued, which lasted from nail-past eight o'clock A. M. to one P. M., and the subsequent pursuit

scouting on McCleilan's Creek. An engagement ensued, which lasted from hali-past eight o'clock A. M. to one P. M., and the subsequent pursuit until lour P. M. They were driven away from their camping place after desperate dighting, and in one of their wigwams two white captives were found—mere children—whose hames are Juliana Arminda and Nancy Adeiaide Germon, the former aged seven and the latter five and a half years.

#### The Agencies Quiet-Hunters Leaving For the Republican River. OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 20, 1874.

The following official despatch has been received here from Fort Laramte:-

I have just returned from the agencies. All quiet. Ogalialias and Minneconjous are leaving for the Republican to hunt Professor Marsh is still out. Weather cold, with snow.

#### SPORTING NOTES.

Mr. John Wood's Gymnasium, No. 6 East Twentyeighth street, for the purpose of organizing a new

The raffle for the four-oared shell of the Ward Brothers will take place this evening at the Woodbine, on Sixth avenue.

The deciding match in the Brooklyn billiard tournament will be played on Monday evening between Joseph Pihet and J. F. Knight. Each of the above players has won nine games out of

The match between Maurice Vignaux and Cyrille

Dion is arranged for the 8th of December, at Tammany Hall. The game will be played on a 5x10 table, 800 points, at the three-ball game, for \$500 a side. The winner of the game takes all the receipts and is responsible for all expenses. air. Mason has won thirty-one games and lost

six in the International Chess Tournament. Dr. Barnett is next best, with only three games lost A gymnastic and sparring entertainment will be

given this evening at Wood's Gymnasium, No. 6 East Twenty-eighth street. The billiard match for the championship of the

world and the champion cup, between Rudoiphe and Albert Garnier, will be played on a 5x10 table, in Tammany Hall, on December 8. In the betting Garnier is a slight favorite, but Rudolphe's irrends have great confidence that he will come

betting discovered by the confidence that he will come off victorious.

Professor J. R. Judd is now hard at work preparing for his great 500 mile walk, which he has made arrangements to commence on December 7, at half-past nine A. M. At present the Professor is stopping at his gymnasium, No. 103 West Inity-sixth street, from where he takes his daily walks, but on the 28th he will take up his quarters at the fink and remain there until after his great trial of endurance. He is now under steady training, and rising every morning at 5:20 from a hard mattrass he first ruts himself all over with the hand, then with a coarse towel, and finishes off with the hand. This is uone to optain circulation, and then he coarse toweld have been compared to the himself all over with the hand, then with a coarse toweld hand, then with the hand. This is uone to optain circulation, and then he misses off with the hand. This is come to cotain circulation, and then he takes a bath, which is followed by a walk of 4 or 5 mines, at an easy gait of from 4½ to 5 miles an hour. After breaklast he starts on a nard walk of from 18½ to 19 miles, which he generally accomplishes in 3h. 35m. Coming home from this walk he increases his pace, and, after rubbing off the perspiration, takes a shower bath. He then rests until dinner, and about nail an hour after takes another walk of from 12 to 14 miles at a 4½ gait. After supper he takes an easy walk of 4 or 5 miles, and retires to bed at 9:30 P. M. He is under the ordinary training diet, such as beef, mutton, hard vegetables, brown bread, no butter and very little sugar. After eating he sometimes drinks a small cup of tea or a small glass of cider, and occasionally, after a nard walk, he takes a small glass of gradually increase his work for the next ten days, and then he will ease hip until the day of the trial. Professor Judd has arranged to give a preliminary exhibition at the Rink on December 2. On that occasion, after the track has been measured by Mr. J. F. Smith, the City Surveyor, Mr. Judd will walk hve miles in an hour, including one-quarter mile backwards in two and a half minutes, and one-quarter of a mile, carrying an anvil weighing over a hundred pounds, in three minutes. He will also give examples of the efforts required to walk four, five, six and seven miles per hour.

## HORSE NOTES.

Great preparations are being made for the winter meeting by the Louisiana Jockey Club, and stables of horses are beginning to congregate at the course. In addition to Mr. Howard's stable, the course. In addition to Mr. Howard's stable, already on the ground, to-day W. Jennings' stable, comprising Ballenkeel, Larry Hart, a four-year-old hily by Brown Dick, and Cape Race, reached the place. Mr. Van Liew, with Bonnabel, Astrappee and a two-year-old by Little Mac will also be there, together with Dr. Weldon's Middew, Kadi, Bengamon, Warlike and Warfare. Besides, A. E. Lewis & Co. will be there in the early part of next week with Vandalite, Bessie Lee, Fanny Johnson and five others; and Hitchcock with Limestone, Galway, Paris, Matuai and Century. The meeting will be held early in December.

#### A COURT SCENE IN JERSEY. In a police court in Paterson yesterday the ar-

gument in a trivial case assumed proportions that at one time threatened to end in a duel, one of the lawyers even requesting the Judge to adjourn the court for five minutes in order to give him (the lawyer) time to whip the Justice for the un-satisfactory decision he had rendered.

#### FOREIGN TRADE. Heavy Decrease of British Exports to

This Country. WASHINGTON, NOV. 20, 1874.

The Bureau of Statistics turnishes the following statement, showing a decrease in the exports from the United Kingdom to the United States for the ten months ending October 31, 1874, as com-

	pared with the corresponding period of 1813:-		
	Articles.	1873.	1874.
	Alkail	£1.221.030	£983.38
	Beer and ale	198,583	195.98
AGE .	Copper, unwrought	215,515	3.16
	Copper, wrought	7.617	3.82
200	Cotton, piece goods of all kinds	2,496,972	2,329,21
m	Earthen and china ware, &c	595,553	496.4
ne.	Haberdasbery and milimery	4,193,837	998,24
10,000	Hardware and cutiery	685.044	545,591
10	Iron, pig (tona)	96,395	34,98
10	Iron, bar, angle, belt and rod (tons).	22,223	3,260
	Iron, railroad (tons)	160,036	91, 626
to	Iron hoops, sheets, boiler and armor,		30707
1e	plates (tons)	17,420	6,78
d,	Iron, old, for manufacture (tons)	30,340	7.67
y,	Steel, un wrought (tons)	16,594	10.93
e.	Machinery	\$440,057	£169,35
n-	Paper, writing	83.933	32,36
11-	Paper, other kinds	29,929	22,39
	Sait, rock and . hite	211 893	138,06
or	blik, ribbons of all kinds	49,045	22,630
m	Silk, manfactures of	73,759	55,75
y	Spirits, British and Irish	18.034	9,20
8	Wool, sheep and lambs	55,525	23,72
10	Woollen cloths, coatings, duffets,	or and date	1 m marin san
38	Worsted stuffs (yards)	4.457,817	3,808,38
-	Worsted study (yards)	80,730,777	59,852,43 £624,38
	Carpeta, Woolien	#765,295	M624,36

JERSEY'S TWO MILLION CHARITY.

The New Lunatic Asylum at Merristown—Inspection by the Members of the State Government—A Great Electromosynary Institution—Speeches by Governor Parker, Senator Freiing—huysen, Ex-Governor Randolph and Others.

Yesterday toor place the third annual inspection of the new New Jersey Lunatic Asylum, an institution still in course of construction.

tion of the new New Jersey Lunatic Asylum, an institution still in course of construction on a most admirably selected site near Morristown, and covering some 400 acres of ground. By this inspection it was proven that New Jersey has as big, as soft, as generous, as noble a heart as the biggest of her sister States. The institution, which is now far advanced, but will not be completed for eighteen months, more or less, bids fair to be one of the finest in the country, if not in the world, and will probably cost about \$2,000,000. For the site there was exwise, for it is in every way a magnificent one-some \$80,000. The water works cost \$20,000, and the unilding, so far as erected, with the site, about \$1,300,000. This sum will pay for nearly all the main materials required to finish the

ORIGINALLY THE INSTITUTION tients; but by a wise contrivance-an economical arrangement of space-it can be made to hold no less than between 800 and 900 patients, and on a

pinch 1,200. Institutions of this sort require a great deal more room that mere prisons. The design is to make them appear residences as near as possible to the appear the them appear residences as near as possible to the appear them washing or rigoon Mountain, in full view of the historic hills where washington had his grand-hearted generative of the sum of the historic hills where a washington had his grand had receives the rays of the sun all the year round, while from the north it is ever protected from the enily basts of the whiter or an amplituent of hills, which rise up and encircle its rear. The outlding is built en-chelom—that is deferred to the control of the hills while rear for the say, in a sort of receding rig-right for the condition of the building can best be derived from the statement of the lact that it is one mile and a quarter around it outside the foundation line, Ground was broken for it in May, 1872. A dozen different tracts of land had to be purchased for it. It is a four story semi-dothe structure, built of spenitic granite, quarried on the grounds. Indeed, all the main materials for the structure were outsined on the ground—the stone, the clay for brick, for Brick has been made at the rate of Say. Brick has been made at the construction about 15,000,000. The water supply is all that could be desired. It is four times enough to meet the ordinary wants of the asylum. One thing about the institution, which everybody bears withess to, is that in its construction there has been no vestige of a job, but that everything has been carried out with a single eye to the most rigid economy. It is confidently expected that in a little over one year the whole institution of the state.

Yesterday, owing to the inclement state of the weather, was rather superliculation that was an incoming how the vertical of the washer was rather superliculation. It was ample to satisf

Colonel Cannon, Assemblymen Magill and Fitzgerald, Mr. John Y. Fester, Judge Naar, Dr. Ezra M. Hunt, Rev. Dr. Erdman and others. The tone and burden in lact of all the speakers was unqualifiedly favorable to the institution, and assuring that all the support necessary to its fullest completion would be iorthcoming in the future, so lar is those present had any "say" in the matter. About four o'clock the large number of inspectors left the grounds for their homes, all jubilant over what they had seen of New Jersey's generosity.

# ALLEGED BALLOT BOX STUFFING IN

In the Newark Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday Ralph Jefferson, a republican Judge of Elec-tion in the Sixth ward of that city, was arraigned to answer an indictment for alleged misconduct to answer an indictment for alleged misconduct in office—stuffing the bailot box at the late charter election in favor of Aiderman Patterson and against Henry C. Dusenbury, the present Aiderman. The indictment charges that Jefferson took a number of democratic ballots from voters, and instead of placing them in the ballot box threw them on the floor and put republican tickets in the box in their stead. He pleaded not guity and furnished ball to appear for trial at the next term of court. Jefferson has long acted as a commissioner, and some time ago was the occasion of a lively and somewhat mysterious scene in the Common Council because of his alleged "irregularities."

## MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

BUSH-LAMBDEN.—On Thursday, November 19, by the Rev. Dr. C. D. Foss, Johnson K. Bush, of Stroudsburg, Pa., to Elenor E. Lambden, of New York City.

Stroudsburg papers please copy.

COSTELLO—LALOR —On Thesday, November 17, at St. Ann's church, by the Very Rev. Thomas S. Preston, John Power Costello to Mary M., daughter of the late Martin Lalor.

Firch—Cross.—On Thursday morning, November 12, 1874, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. S. S. Bidwell, Ashbell P. Firch, of this city, and Lizzle A., only daughter of George Cross, Esq. of Morrisville, N. Y.

Hellner—Reid.—On Wednesday, November 18, 1874, at the Second Presbyterian church, by the Rev. J. B. Patterson, Percy B. Heiller to Jennie, youngest daughter of the late William Reid, of Elizabeth, N. J.

LUDLAM—Howard,—On Wednesday, November 18, by the Rev. John Hart, Grorge T. Ludlam. of Centre Island, to Charlotte A. Howard, of this city.

Schroeder—Lawrence.—On Thursday, Novem-

IS, by the Rev. John Hart, Gronge I. LDLAM, of Centre Island, to Charlotte A. Howard, of this city.

Schroeder-Lawrence.—On Thursday, November 19, at the church of the Holy Communion, by the Rev. Dr. Lawrence, Gilliat Schroeder to Louisa Richards, daughter of James Ricketts Lawrence; all of this city.

Stoddart-Webel.—On Thursday, November 19, by Rev. Wilham P. Corbit, Mr. Samuel W. Stoddart to Miss Mary E. Webb.

Striker-lves.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, November 19, by the Rev. T. A. Sill, George N. Striker-lves.—In Brooklyn, On Thursday.

November 19, by the Rev. T. A. Sill, George N. Striker to Annie M., daughter of D. W. Ives.

URMY-NASH.—On Thursday, November 19, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 206 Dean street, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Dr. Paddock, Harry C. Urmy, of Sing Sing, to Rebecca Kate, daughter of D. D. Nash, Esq. No cards.

Births.

Hanway.—On Tuesday, November 3, at 293 East Warren street, Brookiyn, the residence of her father, Caprain William H. Hogan, the wife of P. J. Hanway, of a daughter.

Bowen.—Suddenly, on Friday, November 20, Ellen V., wife of John Bowen, aged 25 years.
Funeral from her fate residence, 139 North Second street, Whilamsburg, on Sunday, the 22d hist., at one o'clock P. M.
BRACKER.—OD Sunday, November 15, CATHARINE, whie of Edward Bracker, in the 59th year of The friends of the family and those of her sons,

The friends of the family are respectfully invited

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral. From the residence of his brother, John Cahill, 335 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, on Sunday, November 22, at two o'clock, Clarke.—On Thursday morning, November 19, William P. Clarke, aged 39 years.

His friends and acquaintances and those of his brothers John and Daniel, are respectfully invited to attend the uneral, on Saturday morning, 21st linst., from the residence of his sister, Alice Lang, No. 301 Madison street. A solemn mass of requiem for the repose of his soul will be celebrated in St. Mary's church, at half-past nine o'clock precisely. COMAN.—On Thursday. November 19, 1874, ... membranous croup, Morgan Jones, eldest son of Thomas and Martha E. Coman, aged 5 years, 11 months and 14 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 25 Oliver street, on Sunday, November 22, at twelve o'clock M.

CONANT.—On Thursday, November 19, 1874, Lizzie, only cidid of William E. and Euphemia Conant, aged 8 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are re-

only cirild of whitam E, and Euphemia Conant, agred syears and smorths.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the family are respectfully invited to attend the family are respectively invited to attend the family are respectively. E. D., this day (saturday), November 21, at one o'clock P, M.

CONOVER.—On Thursday, November 19, 1874, at the residence, No. 32 West Thirty-second street, Mrs. Mary L. CONOVER.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the inneral services at the above audress on Saturday, November 21, at one o'clock.

COCCULIAN.—In this city, on Friday, November 22, at the city, on Friday, November 22, at the city, on Friday, November 22, at two o'clock P, M.

CHANE—On Thursday, November 19, ISABELLA, beloved while of L. B. Crane, aged 21 years, 10 months and 4 days.

CUE.—On Thursday, November 19, ISABELLA, beloved while of L. B. Crane, aged 21 years, 10 months and 4 days.

CUE.—On Thursday, November 19, Mrs. ANNE CUE., aged 75 years.

Founday into the part of the company of the comp

1874, Mrs. Catherine King, wife of Gamahei King,

KING.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, November 20, aged seventy-five years.

Relatives and iriends are respectfully invited to attend her inneral, on Monday, November 23, at one o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 43 (old street.

McDonell.—On Friday, November 20, Ann McDonell., aged 70 years, a native of Ireland.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, November 21, at ten o'clock A. M., from the Church of the Holy Innocents, Thirty-seventh street and Broadway, where a requiem high mass will be offered for the raposs of her soul; from thence to Calvarj for interaent.

O'Gomman.—At Rye Neck. Friday, November 20, of congestion of the lungs, Charles, infant son o' Michael and Susan O'Gorman, aged 2 years, 1 months and 7 days.

Funeral on Sunday at two o'clock P. M.
PARKES,—On Thursday, November 19, Henry Parkes, a native of Birmingham, England, aged 45 years.

Funeral will take place on Sunday, 22d inst, from his late residence, No. 70 Wytne avenue Brooklyn, E. D., at two o'clock P. M.
PENNIMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, November 19, Mr. Charles Penniman, aged 50 years, Boston papers please copy.

RIELLY.—OATHERINE RIELLY, wife of Michael

Boston papers please copy.
RIELLY.—CATHERINE RIELLY, wife of Michael Riedy, aged 55.
Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 338 Cherry street, on Sunday, at hall-past one o'clock P. M., fo Flat

sanders.—On Thursday. November 19, WILLIAM

Dush.

Sanders,—On Thursday, November 19, William M. Sanders (stage curpenter of the Union Squar Theatre), in the 46th year of his age.

Relatives and iriends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the inneral, from the Charch of the Transfiguration ("The Little Churen Around the Corner"), on Sunday, the 22d inst., at two o'clock P. M.

New York Lodge, No. 1, B. P. O. Eles.—Brothers—You are hereby requested to attend a special communication of the lodge, at the lodge rooms, Masonic Hall, on Sunday, 22d inst., at half-past twelve P. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late worthy brother, william M. Sanders.—Frank Girard, R. H. P.

Robert S. Maren, Secretary.

Shapter.—At Greenpoint, on Thursday, November 19, Samuel. H. Shapter, son of the late Thomas R. Shapter, aged 15 years, 8 months and 5 days.

Relatives and irlends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the tuneral, from the Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal church, on Sunday, November 22, at hali-past one o'clock P. M.

Sheldon.—At 39 West 123th street, on Friday, November 20, suddenly, of diphtheria, George Consell, eldest son of Dr. H. Lawrence and Emma Barton Sheldon, aged 7 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Hartford papers please copy.

Stephenson.—Lizzie, youngest daughter of Stewart and Anne Stephenson.

Funeral on Sunday, 22d, at one o'clock, from 281 Stanton street.

Steart.—On Wednesday evening, November 19,

Funcrai on Sunday, 22d, at one o'clock, from 233
Stanton street.

Stant,—On Wednesday evening, November 19,
after a brief liness, Joseph Steart, aged 71 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 11 East Thirty-sixth street, on Saturday morning, November 21, at ten o'clock.

Sweeny.—On Thursday morning, November 19,
EMMA REGINA, only daughter of Daniel Jr. and
Emma Sweeny, aged 12 years and 10 months.
The relatives and friends of the lamily, also
those of her grandfather, Daniel Sweeny, Sr., are
respectfully invited to attend the inneral, from the
residence of b.r parents, No. 154 East Thirtyeighth street, this (Saturday) morning, at ten
o'clock.

eighth street, this (Saturday) morning, at ten o'clock.

WALERS.—Of diphtheria, on Wednesday, November 18, Nellie B. Waters, second daughter o' John H. Waters, in the 7th year of her age.

Funeral services at 103 Ross street, Whiliamsburg, this (Saturday) morning, at ten o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Staten Island for interment.

WINANS.—On Friday, November 20, John C. WINANS, aged 73, President of the Hamilton First Insurance Company, New York.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at Ravenswood, L. I., on Monday, November 23, at one o'clock. Carriages at Hunter's Point from 12 to 12:45. The remains will be interred in the Marble Cemeters, Second street and Sowery.

Battimore and Sew Orleans papers please copy.